From The Landon Daily News.

The crisis at Constantinople passes into a new staga with the simultaneous rejection of the Menchikest ultimatum and the appointment of a Cabinet decidedly acti. Rusian. The tolegraph announces the reply of the Divan to be Russian Ambassador as absolute and definitive; a statement which concurs with the complexion of the new Cabinet, to preclude the suggestion which has been made in a very respectable quarter that the Ministerial crisis was an expedient to gain time. The recall of Reschid Pucha, the consistent reformer, to the premiership, and the restablishment of Fuad Effendi in the Ministry, show more than the resolution of the Solian to assert his independance as the head of an European sovereign State—they premise a return to that ealigh tened system of internal administration which, under the present Sultan and his pariotic predecessor, has safely conducted Turkey through the many difficulties and dangers, and secured to its people a degree of material presperty which some of their most boastful neighbors regard with envy.

The correspondent of a journal [The Times] whose cagerness to prophessy evil of Turkey has led it into a continuens series of mistakes on this question, writing from Constantinople on the 5th, says: "The Russian ports of the Black Sea are at this momenterowded with the munitions of war, and the hights above Odessa are covered with the tests of a large army. On the banks of the Pruth we are assurred the pontoons are already made, and the vast army collected there wait but the signal to enter the principalities."

principalities."

There is no doubt that this is strictly true, and has been for everal years, but in going to war the "signal" is everything. Since 1848 the Czar has professed a nervous anxiety to see the peace of Europe maintained. At every seeming crisis we have heard of him as a sage advisor, counsel by moderation and sacrifices for the maintainnee of big moderation and sacrifices for the maintainnee of peace. He may be expected on this occasion to have some regard for his own consistency. Should, however, this consideration fail, there is another which cannot but have weight with a prudent despot. The opportunity for a war in the south-east of Europe with the forces of Russia theroughly occupied, would certainly not be unimproved by the uneasy millions who now fret in the neighborhood of the Czar's frontiers, and the cost and pains of the Russian campaign of 1849 in Hungary might prove to have been thrown away.

of the Caar's frontiers, and the cost and pains of the Ras sian campaign of 1849 in Hungary might prove to have been thrown away.

In the draught of the proposed convention itself the Porte is made to give to Russia a perpetual guarantee for the maintenance of all the privileges franchises, and immunities; njoyed by the Eastern Church, and which it has received from the predecessors of Abdul Medjid. Moreover, the subarsador of Russia at Constantinople and the consuls and agents of that power in the Ottoman States are to have the right to protect that Church against all kinds of persecution and oppression. The Patriarchs of Constantineple, Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem, as well as the metropolitan archbisho, a and bishops, may not be deposed except for a legitimate cause, and the berat of isvestiture which they receive from the Porte, far from remaining, as hisherto, a dead letter, will receive its full and entire execution in all its clauses and dispositions. Every favor and every advantage granted in the Ottoman empire to any Christin communion whatever, will be by the simple fact the right of the Greek Church. The Porte will guarantee the maintenance of the state of things established by the secent frumans and will also engage to change nothing henceforth without the previously obtained consent of Russia. Lastly, Russia will have the right to construct at Jarusalem a Church and Convent, to be served by Russian prierts and monks. To appreciate all the significance of the Russian project, we must remember that it interests more than one-half the subjects of the Turkish empire in more than one-half the subjects of the Turkish empire in more than one-half the subjects of the Turkish empire in more than one-half the subjects of the Turkish empire in more than one-half the subjects of the Turkish empire in more than one-half the subjects of the State on between Church and State not being made so broadly as with us, the jurisdiction of the patriarchs and bishops extends to a maintude of questions of civil order the jurisdiction of the patriarchs and bishops extends to a multiple of questions of civil order; so that a religious protectorate may easily be made to assume another character.

The Débats corrrespondent says:

"After receiving Menchikoff's dispatches of the 5th,
which threw them into great perplexity, the Ministers of
the Porte has tened to inform the French and English Amwhich three man man the property of the Perte has tened to inform the French and English Ambassadors of their contents, demanding at the same time their counsel and support. Lord Redeliffe, who seemed to see in this question a merely religious matter to be settled to between Greeks and Moslems, made an evasive reply to the Divan. We are assured in fact, that his lordship confined himself to recommending the Sultan's ministers to respend veguely to the Prince, to appeal to the justice and cander of the Emeeror Nichelas, and finally to gain time small he should himself receive a reply from his Government. At the same time he urged the Divan to promulg ato some measure favorable to the Christians of the East, so as at once to disarm Russia and conciliate the public opinion of Europe. Lord Redeliffe then wrote to his Government to rate the new turn which things had takes, and demand instructions. Such was the substance of the news brought to Marzeilles on the 15th by the Caradoc, and immediately bransmitted to London." Our own correspondent at Constantinople, writing on the

oth, says:

"All is activity here, while the decision of the Divan is still pending, and at the Porte, as well as in the diplomatic circle, councils and conferences are of almost hourly occurrence. It is believed that the ultimatum presented on the 5th will be rejected. To morrow is the last day allowed by Menchikoff for an answer. You have already been in a rmed of the settlement of the question of the Shrines, about which Turkey has been so unfairly tormented, having no interest of her own in the matter. A certain modification of the ministry has taken place here. Ahmed Fethi Pacha, brother in law of the Sultan, and Director of Artillery under Reschied Pacha, has been restored to that post. The Ministry of Commerce, which thus becomes vacant, is assigned to Namik Pacha.

From The Leader Times.

From The Lendon Times.

With some allowance for slight discrepancies, which are navoidable in intelligence transmitted with so much rapidity from several different and distant points of Europe, the testimony of all our correspondents is to the same affect, and, whatever may be the decision of the Turkish Government, it is clear that the question it has to deal with involves the existence of Turkey as an empire, and possibly the peace of other parts of Europe. Yet at this most critical emergency, and before the Divan had recovered from the shock occasioned by the death of the Sultana Validé, at Turkish Ministry had brown up, and we are still left to. the shock occasioned by the death of the Sultana Valide, the Turkish Ministry had broken up, and we are still left to conjecture whether this change is to bring about a more abject submission or a more peremptory resistance to the demands of the Russian envoy. The return of Ahmed and Namik Pasha to effice would seem to portend submission; that of Redschid Pash or Fuad Effendi to betoken resistance; but of these Ministers, Redschild was in disgrace, and Fuad was the very Minister ejected from office by Prince Menchikoff's influence on his arrival, so that the circumstances that can have brought them back to power research a mystery.

The extent of Prince Menchikoff's last demand appears to have been somewhat misapprehended abread, for we believe that it does not include any precise stipulation with reference to the patriarchate of the Greek Church, and that it does not establish in terms any new political connection between the Court of Russia and the Greek or Siavonian It does not establish in terms any new political connection between the Ceurt of Russia and the Greek or Siavonian population. But, if we are correctly informed of the nature of this proposal, it would not the less place the rights and privileges which the Greek Christians have hitherto enjoyed by the favor of the Ports under the protection of a specific convention to which Russia would be a contracting party, and consequently a guarantee. Such a centract in reality, though not in name, a religious protect crate of the Christian subjects of the Ottoman Eupire. It would convert the privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Eastern Christians into rights which Russia alone would have the means to assert and enforce, and it is therefore an attempt to extend the supremacy which the Czars of Russia have exercised since Peter the Great over the Church in their own dominions to Christians professing the same creed, but living under distinct and independent political sovereignties. Such a convention would arm the spiritual edicts of a Pontiff with the strength of military power, and add the sanction of religious authority to the schemes of diplomatic ascendancy or of territorial ambition. The effect already produced by the announcement of such pretensions is a significant foretaste of the consequences, if this state of things could be permanently established; and, though it is a perilous task to weigh two courses of action against one another when both are so full of evils, yet we incline to the opinion that the Sulfan feels resistance, and der such circumstances, to be less certain destraction than a tame surreculer. The former determination leaves him the chapter of accidents, and perhaps the sympathy of some part of Europe; the latter is a capstulation without hepe of redress.

As far as Turkey is conceined, we see in these events no more than the fulfillment of the anticipations we formed

As far as Turkey is conceined, we see in these events no more than the fulfillment of the anticipations we formed and expressed some time ago, and it is no business of ours to reconcile the extreme and visible prestration of the Ottoman Empire with the theory of those politicians and statesmen who still talk of its "integrity" and "indegendence" Integrity and independence which depend altogether on the forbearance or the support of foreign States are words which stand in the place of things, and when the integrity of an Empire or the independence of a Government are secure nobody talks about them. If this country is not resolved to risk a great deal, even to declarations in Turkey, such expressions should cease to form part of our political vecabulary, for it becomes neither our representatives abroad nor ourselves to hold language on which we are not prepared to act; and the resolution of other States, more nearly interested in these questions, is apt to grow in the same proportion in which our own declines. But to our apprehension the most momentous part of the drama which is now being performed in the East is its effect on the gresent complicated and unsettled relations of the other States of Europe; and we can conceive nothing more reprehensible than the conduct of the Russian Government, if it should turn out that for any unister objects of its own, it has shaken the confidence of the great powers in each other, raised up between them grounds of contention and resentment, and supplied a pretext for retalization to the Court of France. After the dignified and disinterested part which the Emporor Nicholas had played in the transactions of the last few years, we cann a cash by bring ourselves to believe that for the sake of such objects as Prince Menchikoff has pursued at Constantiment, and supplied a pretext for retalization to the Court of France. After the dignified and disinterested part which the Emporor Nicholas had played in the transactions of the last few years, we cann a cash by bring ourselves to b As far as Turkey is concerned, we see in these events

him; and should justify, by the example of its military preparations, the most scandalous acts of rapine that could be attempted in the world. But the evidence of facts can hardly be refuted; and, while the language of Prince Menchikoff becomes more threatening at Constantinoole, we learn that the hights above Odessa are crowed with troops, and the ponto are collected to cross the Prath.

It was one of the deplorable consequences which we foresaw at the time of the last revolution in France, and the extinction of Free Government in that country, that the union of the two great nations of Western Europe, shose temperate influence and steadfast resolution had so often protected the rights of the weak and the hopes of the liberal cause, could no longer be relied on; and Louis Napoleou early evinced his intention of following a separate and in dependent line of nolicy in the East, by the instance of the liberal can be added to the feet from Toulon, unsupported by that of England. Between a Government like our own, founded on publicity and legal responsibility, and a Government responsible to no authority and bound to no principle, there are insuperable obstacles to common and united action; but it is not the less true that the want of concert between England and France is Russia's opportunity, and that we have yet to learn the ulterific consequences of the overthrow of constitutional monarchy at Paris. Indeed, it is not improbable that in the present state of the affairs of France a pretext for some display of energy may be as welcome there as a pretent for repose is here. An extorted treaty is almost as much an act of violence as an invasion; and, if the treaty he rejected invasion itself may follow. In that event Louis Napoleon has already intimated that he should consider himself justified in seeking for commensation elsewhere; and the extraordinary conduct of Rassia, if it he successful in Turkey, may produce in Western Europe that you're rejected, invasion itself may follow. In that event Louis Napoleon has al may have very pernicious effects on the tranquility of the

In the Corps Legislatif on the 25th ult, while the budget was under discussion, M. de Montalembert rose and demanded the suppression of a sum of 1800.0007, being the amout of the sale of the domanes of Neuilly and Monceaux, belonging to the Orleans family. His object, he said, was not to make a speech. He only sished to accomplish a conscientions duty. He fully adhered to what M. de Flavigny had said relative to the position in which the Corps Legislatif was placed, and he believed with him that it could not be considered as serious and permanent. The President, interrupting him, said, "I cannot allow you to "continue. Everything is serious in the position of the "Corps Legislatif. In attacking that position, you attek "the Constitution, to which you have sworn allegiance." M. de Montalembert replied that he had not spaken of the Constitution but of the position of the Corps Legislatif, He did not wish his silence to be mistaken for an approbation, nor that the axiom "Who says nothing consents" should be invoked against him. He voted against the bedget for two reasons—the first, because it ratified the Seratur-Consultum of the 25th December, 1852 restrictive of the privileges of the Corps Legislatif in fianancial matters; and the second, because it sanctioned the decrees of the 22d January, which despoiled the Orleans family. He voted against it, because it was a violation of the independ-not of a French Assembly and a shock to the feelings of honest men. Last year the budget contained nothing referring directly or indirectly to the decrees of the 22d January. To day the Assembly was called upon for the first time to senction them. The President—"the decrees of the 12d January require no sanction." They are laws of the land, in virtue of the Sath Acticle of "the Constitution." M de Montalembert—"We are asked "to sanction a measure which the Republicans and the Socialists did not dere to adopt in 1848, and which the Council of State, menaced in its existence, only sanctioned In the Corps Legislatif on the 25th ult., while the budget "the Constitution." M de Montslembert—"We are asked to sanction a measure which the Republicans and the Socialists did not dere to adopt in 1845, and which the Council of State, menaced in its existence, only sanctioned by a majority of one vote. We cannot concur in that "decision, and my amendment baving been rejected by the "committee, I sm obliged to vote against the Budget, not to participate in an odious conficerien." The President—"I cannot allow you to continue." A vois—"Withdraw the article if you do not wish it to be discussed." M. de Montalembert—"I am astonished that the President, who was the advocate of the Duke d'Aumale, should "prevent me from taking the defense of an exiled family." The President—"When I defended the Orleans family, they "attacked neither the Constitution nor the laws, which you are now attacking." M. de Montalembert—"If I cannot strack the decrees of the 22d January I can at "least criticise them. The reasons adduced in the nare the asme as those invoked two or three years ago by the "Socialists;" If we deprived, they said, M. de Montalem bett or any other person of one half his property, he would be still rich enough with the other half. Whom I disclaim all participation in such an act I disclaim the responsibility which the Government is stiempting to fix uson us. Gentlemen, in 1802, "the Emperer Napoleon said te the Council of State; "Property is inviolability to those in possession. With all my "armies I could not, without injustice, seize a single field "Bousset said that appeal against hinquity and violence was "an imprescriptible right." You will, I am sura, account in those sentiments, dictated by wisdom." M Barocha, President of the Council of State, said that be could not admit the protests of M. de Montalembert against the Seautus Consultum and the decrees of the 22d January. They were an attack against the Constitution to which M. de Montalembert had sworn allegisnee, and he had no right either to criticise the decisions of the Council of State, which, being adopted criticise the decisions of the Council of State, which, being adopted in the plenitude of its conscience and independence, were entitled to every respect. M. Granier de Cassagnac regretted to see so eminent a man as M. de Montalembert engaged in such a discussion; he who, at another period, made honorable amends for having attacked the Government whose members he was now defending. M. de Montalembert observed that if he had deplaced the attacks directed by him against the former Government, it was he, nevertheless, who during the last year of the Republic had contributed most to the accession of the present Government. It was chosen by the people because it proclaimed itself the defender of property. How did it happen that its acts were in opposition with its words, since, by the decrees of the 22d of January, it inflicted on property the greatest blow it ever received! The general discussion was then closed, and the Assembly adjourned at 54 o'clock.

The plan of the lodging houses for workmen and em-

plan of the lodging houses for workmen and em-The plan of the lodging houses for workmen and employes of small incomes will very probably be carried out on a larger scale than supposed. The present plan is to found 10 villages on the open grounds within the fortifications of Paris. Those villages will be composed of small but neat and comfortable dwellings; each of the value of 3,000 francs. Each house will be let to the workman at a yearly rent of 250 francs, and which, after 12 years of occupation, will become his property.

GREECE.

By news of May 13, from Athens, we learn that the three protecting powers will investigate into and decided on the claims of the Porte to the three villages which are at present occupied by Greek troops. The United States frigate Camberland is now at the Pireus. This vessel has brought back the Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Marsh, who is said to claim 200,000 drachms as damages for the missionary, Mr. King, who, you will perhaps recollect, was imprisoned about a year ago for publicly attacking some of the dogmas of the Greek Church.

AUSTRIA.

M. Jiggelmesev, who held an important charge in the Hua-garian army during the campaign of 1849, and afterward took refuge with M. Kossuth in Turkey, has been cap-tured by the Austrian gendarmes at Hatvan, near Gyengos, in Hungary.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Barbog Brothers' Circular.

Per Canada.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been alondy this week; but Wednesday having been kept as a Holiday, the amount of business done has not been large.

Movus it increased demand, and 3 P cent. the lowest rate on best securities for short periods. The Funds have been somewhat all-cited by political affairs. Cons. is left of 1901 for money. Standard Gold 77:9. American Englos 76/4. Ear. Shrot 5:1 New Dollars 4:11; By Electric Telegraph from Trieste we learn the trivial of the Overland Mail; accounts from China are very conflicting.

Coctininal is quint - Of 42 hars Handmas at suction, mid. Silver soil at 4:13/4-12, being tall lower, while treat and pasty was bought in shore its value; as were 90 hers and to good Tenerife from 4:12/15.

Cocon. -1,(70) bear Trimidad have been officed at auction, only a few lots of which found buyers from 29,2437; for ord grey to good red, being rather cheaper.

Cory 22 very firm, and 430 casks, 450 casks, 400 harrels, 20 bags Plantation Caylon at public salves have found free cakers from 54,625,40; did 73, 40; did 73, 40; did 74, did 75, did 75, and 15, did 75, and 15, and 15, and 15, and 15, and 150 bags ord. Risk were also taken in at 41, a bid of 40 haring been refraed. Of Native Coffee about 1,200 has more Corp have changed hards at 41, did and 1600 bags of a few hots good at 66,6; also 50 bags Brach and harden at 41, and 1600 bags ord. Risk were also taken in at 41, a bid of 40 haring been refraed. Of Native Coffee about 1,200 has more Orop have changed hards at 41, did and 1600 bags of an did and 61, and 600 bags in the demand cultures medicate. In Holland ord. Jaras at quoted 30 sents.

Corpus in medicate request. We still quote Tile and Cake £117;

but commiss continues moderate. In Holland ord, Java is quoted 30 section.

Correst in moderate request. We still quote Tile and Cake £117; hert selected £120. Sheathing /13. Yellow Metal /11.

The Corn market has been barely supplied with English Wattary this week, and prices have been farmer in consequence. Last we styll average was 43/11 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ qr., and the quantity returned \$7,844 qrs. The arrivals of Foreign Wistar and Flour bave boen again large and the business limited in extent, without, however, any variation in berna. We continue to quote United States Flour £1/2/2/3 \$24 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ barrel. In floating cargoes of Wissar and Riblan Continent has prevailed for Rys. several caspoes of which have been sold floating at 17/2/2/3 \$27 qr., cost, fireight, and insurance.

Cotton.—Sales of the week have been 3,000 bales East India at full prices, with a very steady market. At Liverpool the buying has been receiving general at steady rates; Middling Otleans quieted yesterday 6. B. B. Derona &c.—In the absence of public sales we have been builted doing.

COTION.

prices, with a very steady market.

prices, with a very steady market.

Middling Orleans quoted yesserus,

plants, &c.—In the absence of public sales we have had little doing.

Small lots of Gambler sold at 32), and Cutch at 36 ft. Turkey Opinm.

11/601/2. Safron 21/02/26. China Campber 102/6. Gutta Percha 11/201/8. Quicksilver 21/02/3.

HEMP.—St. Petersburgh Clean, with an order in hand, might be bought at £37/10/. Manila dull at £37/02/48. 500 bales Jute sold at the previous currency, say from £10/2/21.

Indiao continue a firmly held, but not much doint. The delivering are proceeding astisfactorily.

Inon-Rails are in in the semand at £2 10/, whit common Bare are in moderate request at £30 £2 h, free on head in Wales. Vessels continue extremely series, and are much wanted, 35 \$\text{P}\$ mapped for New-York. Scotch Fig. is asther firmer at 51/, such, for good mixed aumbers on the Clyde.

I your-66 time is set India and African Testh were offer 'at suction sectedar, when the whole found free huyers; extreme prices, £11 5/6 £30 15/.

Land-Only a moderate hadren date. Western in the continue of the continue prices.

tion yesterday, when the whole found free buyers; attems prices, 211 5/2 £30 15/.

Lard Demana quotes nominally as last week, with scarcely a transaction to report.

Limers Demana quotes nominally as last week, with scarcely a transaction to report.

Limers Demana quotes nominally as last week, with scarcely a transaction to report.

Limers Demana cause, 27 10/. Loodon-made, 23 The preceding quotations are for small parcels, but to sell in quantity we should have to take 2/6 %/. Ptus less.

Molasses is steady, but no further sales reported.

Oilve moves of slowly, but firmly beld at £30 £50. Cacos Nut dull at 35/2006. Palm, 55/. Raps is cheaper: Foreign Brown offered at 33 6, and Refine dat 35/. Limered 27/. with rather buyers on the spot for the end of year 25/6 is saked.

RICE—Basiness has been confined to Arracan, several cargoes of which have been sold to arrive at 9/30/6.

RICE—Basiness has been confined to Arracan, several cargoes of which have been sold to arrive at 9/30/6.

RICE—Limered dull : we quote East India 5/1/46/5/. Black Sea 46/. Archangel 42/46/. East India Raps 44/46/.

In SPELTER there has been an active movement since our last, consequent on the settlement of some large open contracts here, and arracquent on the settlement of some large open contracts here, and arracquent on the settlement of some large open contracts here, and arracquent on the settlement of some large open contracts here, and arracquent on the settlement of some large open contracts here, and arracquent on the settlement of some large open contracts here, and arracquent on the settlement of some large open contracts here, and arracquent on the settlement of some large open contracts here, and arracquent on the settlement of some large open contracts here, and arracquent on the settlement of some large open contracts here, and arracquent on the settlement of some large open contracts here, and arracquent on the settlement of some large open contracts here, and arracquent on the settlement of some large open contracts here,

erially.

Spices—We note sales of 350 bars Pepper, Pesang 3id 23id. Mala-ur 4id 24id., 340 bags African Ginger at 25;5d a25;5d.; and a few tas. Nutmegs and Mace on secret terms. Public sales of the two-tier articles are postponed, pending the settlement of the daty ques-to.

tion.

Sugar—We have had a steady demand from the trade, who have takes 1808 bids. Were India at full rates, while 18.20 hers Marattins and Bengal at anotion have gone of freegolarly, and at an occasional reduction of fd. Beinned is in fair demands at steady rates. Marattins reduction of fd. Beinned is in fair demands at steady rates. More have unclayed Marifa brought 191, and 900 boxes Havana at 37.70 t2. Eight cargoes have been sold affort, viz: 12.107 boxes Marifatt 29.66 for London, 3700 brown Persams at 1916 for Antwern, 4200 baxes Paraths at 1916 for Britatel, 5000 baxes at 19 3d. for a near pert. 1800 baxes Paraths at 1916 for Triedes. Ultil boxes Havana (No. 14) at 22/, 507 boxes (No. 12) at 22/6d., and 2150 boxes (No. 12) at 22/; all for her ports.

near ports.

Tallow is firm at 47/8 on the spot and 49/ for late delivery.
Tallow is firm at 47/8 on the spot and 49/ for late delivery.
The We have had a steady market, but not much delian; holders for the most part have withdrawn their goods, waiting receipt of the letters per Overland Meil.
The is in better dee and. Block 168/; Bar, 169/; Refined, 111/; Banca 114/; Straits, 168/. The Plates also more inquired for—I. C.

Hence 116; Straits, 168; The Fates also more inquired for 1: Cole, 155; I. C. Charcos, 51;
Tupexvink.—Rough continues scarce, and the first arrivals will command a ready sale at 11,68(12); the best transaction was at 11/from vessel. Spirits is steady at 46.6 for British.
Whalesown finner. A percei of Polar, from second bands, has been sold at \$156.
The Wook, sales are proceeding with active competition, and prices of the better descriptions are ruling somewhat in advance of the currency of the previous ones. Exporters are buying freely.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

Per Canada. 1
At the date of our circular acrices per Arabia on the 20th inst. of TON market closed steadily, with some symptoms of increasing d and estimated sales that day of 8,000 bde. On Satraday and stage was mark by holders and some grades were more soartiered and of difficult purchase at the quotatations, which restricted and of difficult purchase at the quotatations, which restricted and of difficult purchase at the quotatations, which restricted to sales of 2,000 bdes. The Canada arrived on Sind-bet advices tended to confirm the extreme precessings of had the business of Mandas.

It may be of interest to mention that the quantity of East India Corrow now on the water is about 120,000 baies, of which about 20,000 are destined to this port.

The report of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts is highly encouraging, but the amount of new engagements that Scinners, would otherwise understant is still kept in the che by the difficulty they experience with their work people. An advance of an id. to id. P B on most descriptions of Y arm has been established, and souns descriptions or goods have equally participated in the improvement. The heavy makes of Coth, athough not so casy to buy, are, however, an exception, and the producer is in a worse position by the advance in Yarn he uses. The decives from India and China ser not calendate to improve this position of sfairs for some time, nor is the export of specific the Austri lian Colonies of the same magiliade as inthecto. The home demand is however, increasing.

The imports of Breafesturis have been Illeral during the past week, notwithstarding which, and a prevalence of fine weather, the Grain trade has ruled very firm since our last, and a six amount of business has transpired in the leading articles at the full currency then noted. A want of rain keeps receivation bankward, but there are now indications of copious showers fairing, which will change the aspect of the country, and occasion more cheerful suicipations for harvest prospects. At to day's market there was a fair attendance and a moderate business was transacted in Whitas at full prices. Plutra was in good request, and more difficult to buy, a socculative feeling having spenus used in the same of the day, imports, exports, &c.

Asumes, No sales are reported this week, nor has any business transpired in Quesco, tao Mark.

Lase — I tune of American have changed hands at 52/ \$\psi\$ cut.

Linseen Cas Es — Are very dull, and rates nomined.

Ressys—Continues feel of sale, 4,000 blis, having been realized at 4,0 to 10 feel.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Liverroot. Fider, May 22, 1852.

Cotton continues in good demand without chance in prices, the business for the week entire last evening being 94,340 hales, with 4,400 to securities and 2,750 hales to exporter.

To cay the business is stimulated at 7,000 hales, with 1,600 to speculators, the morket closing tamely at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans. 6; Fair Mobiles. 6; Fair Upisads. 6; Midding. ... 5,15-16

Inferior. 3; 644; Ordinary, 4; 654; 47 m.

The stock of Cotton in this port is 745,000 hales. of which 477,000 are American, scalast 545,000 at this period of last year, of which 475,000 are American.

There has been more doing at to day's Corn market, the sales being larse and principally for consumption, at prices in favor of bolders. Western Canal Flows 21/6622? Philadelphia and Saltimore 20/362318. Ohno 25/6 and Canada 22/96236. Song 21/322/9 B. White Wrater 8/9672, and Red 6/48/9 P 70 B. White Instance Canada 20/36/97 P 7

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Canada.]

Since the date of our last report (2th instant) a degree of firmees has characterized the trade in all its branches, and a slightly increased day-castion to purchase William and Flouriant inside quotations; hundless being careless about solling to meet the views of purchasers the operations have been only to a moderate axtent.

This afternoon we had one or two light showers of rain.

Sch Mo. 77th.

We had rather a slender attendance at our market this mermine, not-with-tanding which a fair amount of business took piace in Wasar attribute, at extreme rates for the formers, and in most instances a trifling advance was established upon the latter. The demand for In-play Colon, whether White or Yellow, was limited; some new American Yellow reported as having been sold as 31,6 P quarter, exhip.
OATS and OATMEAL in slow request, and former rates with difficulty

upported.

Brans upon the spot sold but slowly, 33/ per quarter a top quotation:
leating cargoes scarce, and in rather better request. No change in

other articles.

Imports of Grain and Frour for the past seven days consist of 21,035 quarters of Wheat, 17,4% quarters Indian Cora, 45,115 bile, and 4,85 sacks Flour. Exports for same period, 1,772 quarters Wheat, 3,232 quarters Indian Cora, 2,005 bile, and 369 sacks Flour. We quote the value of American Cercales at this day's market, Battimore and Genere white Wheat, 7,2712, res 60 bile, 6,669,77 per 78 bat, Battimore and Philadelphia Flour 25,6825,8 Western Canal 22,6825; per bil.; yellow Indian Cora, 31,731; d. and white 31,283,13 per 480 be. Corrow maylet rea ruled pretty steady throughout the week, and our quotations are precisely the same for all descriptions as quoted in LARR not by say means active, still a fair amount of leading and solved compared with the of the 20th inst.

And not by any means active, still a fair amount of business hisrad compared with the two preceding weeks. 52/6:253/ present

BEEF in slow request without variation in price. Posk as noted previously.

Bacon not by any measur plentiful, and good quality would sell readly at full rates.

CLOVERSEED—Demand over, prices of course nominal.

Liverpool Freight Market.

Fireignes to the United States have not varied much this hat week, but Deadweight to New York is sourcely so firm. Severage Passers we hashest price of passars to New York is sourcely so firm. Severage Passers was higher; price of passars to New York About £60 54 19; We much Freight to New York: Deadweight. 22/6:359; Pt tan; Pine Goods, 17/6:259; Merkenware, 15,6. To Boston: Deadweight, 22/6:259; Fine Goods, 25; Hardware, 29,1. Earthcaware, 12/6. To Philampian Deadweight, 29/6:359; Fine Goods, 25; Hardware, 20; Earthcaware, 15,6. To New Gelester Deadweight, 35/240; Fine Goods, 35; Hardware, 35; Earthcaware, 15,7. To New Gelester Deadweight, 35/240; Fine Goods, 35; Hardware, 35; Earthcaware, 15,8.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

The U. S. M. steamship Washington, Capt. Fitch, arrived on Wedneeday morning. She left Southampton May 25.

The following persons came passengers in the Wash-

PgCOB:

Mr. Humphrey, Sir H. Beecher, J. H. Nichelson, A. J. Jupp and adv. Miss E. E. Jupp, S. S. Jupp, W. Jupp, R. E. Jupp, B. J. Jupp, P. Milkarden and Indy, L. Milkarden, H. Milkarden, Misses M. & C. Milkarden and Indy, L. Milkarden, H. Milkarden, Misses M. & C. Milkarden, and servant, C. Leav, J. G. Fennige, H. Fennige, Misses E. M. A. J. J. A., C. G. and M. L. Fennige, C. Bertin, F. Maccus, J. Biles and Indy, E. Kenhlen, L. Abrett, W. Milkarden, Misses I. M. A. J. J. A., C. G. and Mr. E. E. Milla, A. Corden, O. Latente, Niss M. Deszelins, T. Hall, Miss K. Neuhansed, Miss F. Kohler, Miss M. Deszelins, T. Hall, Miss K. Neuhansed, Miss F. Kohler, Miss A. Kohlet, W. A. Gottel and Indy, F. C. Gottel, Misses W. E. and B. Gottel, Mr. F. Friedlin, G. A. Hiller, E. Kroche, W. Brand and Indy, Miss Zittmenonam, C. Radolph, S. Hergert, A. Schmitz, Miss A. Cammenson, Miss A. Gotta, Mr. J. Hiller, E. Kroche, W. Brand and Indy, Miss Zittmenonam, C. Radolph, S. Hergert, A. Schmitz, Miss E. E. and H. Bousmingdale, Mr. J. Mantel, H. Dollmer and Indy, Mr. Simonafeld, H. Manpedmer, Mrs. F. Hirschman, Misses E. M. F. and J. Hirschman, Mrs. P. Hirschman, Misses E. M. F. and J. Hirschman, Mrs. C. Richards, F. Fiedler, F. Rafielspeyer, S. Remetnet, C. Humfelt, P. Sarting, Miss H. Spring, Miss F. Spring, Miss S. Steinburger, Miss Missen, Mrs. A. Rvoenbey and Indy, Mrs. S. Louwer, S. Steinburger, Miss Mr. A. Rvoenbey and Indy, Mrs. S. Louwer, S. Steinburger, Miss Mr. A. Rvoenbey and Indy, Mrs. S. Louwer, S. Steinburger, Miss

THE CALIFORNIA NEWS IN FULL.

ARRIVAL OF THE EL DORADO. \$1,000,000 IN GOLD.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIP NEWS-WARRIAGES AND DEATHS-WARKETS-

The El Dorado, Capt. Davenport, arrived on Wednesday morning, bringing the U. S. Mail, passengers and treasure of steamer Panama, which left San Francisco on the 7th nit.

PASSENGERS, &c., &c.

The El Dorado lest Aspinwall the evening of the 28th ult., and Kingston the 1st June. She brings 250 passesgers, and nearly one million treasure on freight.

There was nothing of interest transpiring on the Isthmus, and the health of the residents continues good.

The work on the railroad is proseouted with energy and

On the evering of the 28th passed steamer Illinois going into Aspinwall. The Second Mate of bark Edward Cohen, George L.

Appleby, of Portland, Me., died at Kingston, June 6. Jeft in Kingston the following American vessels: Barks Edwardehen, Clarke, for Cuba; Mary Kimball, for New-Orleans; brig D K Ren. Byder, for Cuba; schra. Canton, Johnson, for Carthagens; W Doyle, Runders, for New York.

The following is the El Dorado's specie list : American Euchange Bank 450,000 Adama & Co.
Duncan, Sherman & Co. 250,000 C W. Thomas.

G. Rosenbeck. 2,500 Barcovne & Plume
P. Eden. 5,600 Barcovne & Plume
Alpheus Forbes. 7,600 Everett & Brown.

Peter Naylor. 16,500

The following persons came passengers in the El Dorado :

We are indebted to J. T. Rodgers, Esq., Purser of the El Dorado, and to the Express agents of Wels, Fargo & Co., Berford & Co., and Adams & Co., for California papers.

Exciting Questions—Slavery in California—Temperance—May Day Celebration—Ralnbow—Grizzly
Bear and Water Cure—Salmon Fishing—Crime.
Cerrespondence of The N Y. Tribuse.
SAN FRANCISCO, 5 P. M., Monday, May 7, 1853.

Even if we have arrived at that progressive point, weekly mail, we are of such active, excitable material, that we can "get up" something of novelty and interest too, for you, from week to week. From my own "observations" I have the results of a few "sights," to off-r, and as my point of view differs in mental and other measure from some of my neighbors, so perhaps my "sights" may afford an agree able diversity when typed upon your spreading sheet.

Exciting Quistions.—Some few evenings since the members of the Mercantile Library Association had up for debate the question, "Will the interests of the State of California be promoted by a division of the State " A most glowing coleur de rose address in the negative opened the evening's discu-sion, and was followed by a more logical and serious view of the question, which was destined to have been very interesting, when the speaker incidentally touched upon the fact that division would be followed by the introduction of the curse of Slavery, when up sprang a dozen at once, with cries of 'Order, order," &c. And then arose question upon ques-tion, and "Order" upon "Order," until "Order" was fairly piled up in sgony; and thus the evening passed, ending finally in sustaining the Chair in its position, that all col-ateral questions and subjects might of right be introduced into the debate, when the question was continued for a sub-sequent evening and decided negatively. It was amusing most laughable, to witness the fluttering, and panting, and anxiety of those undoubted friends of the extension of the "area of freedom," in their deprecation of the introduction of all "exciting topics," "exciting questions," &c., thereas if that place were too sacred to discuss any topic of deep and abiding interest in all its bearings.

It is the game of the propagandists in every position to choke off all allusion to the subject of Slavery; and it is perfectly curious to witness the distress of the time serving herd of trafficers in goods, law, medicine, religion and pol-itics, whenever a truthful remark is made in relation to it in fact to even the mention of the very term. But during all this time the propaganda are fortifying for a grand up de moin. The cursed "institution" is like "the

coup de main. The cursed "institution" is like "the "daughter of the horse leach—crying more, more," and would never be satisfied until it had cursed all the loveliest portions of earth with its system of iojustice, frand, robbery, rapine and crime, and vice of every grade, in its most damang character. I am a Southron, but an expatriated Southron, because I had learned to abhor its ioiquitous, unchristan "institutions." I know the Southern game and Southern tactice in all their cuming phases, and hate them as cerdially as I well know them. It is a game of "brag" and "buff," and knowers from the start.

At a recent Temperance Rally, an eye witness gave the character of the majority of the California Legislators of this secion. It was enough to mantle with the blash of shame the check of an almost hardened profligate. This witness of rum's doing a mong Legislators was followed by a very respectable and cautions citizen, (a professional man,) who gave the character of Judges, lawyers, doctors and others who go in for "toddy." Well, it accounted for some queer decisions, and for many a slaughtered "crittur" who happened unfortunately to be a sick biped. If you could but see the stacks of casks, and baskets and bores of initation drugged wines and liquors, and muddling, nasty beer, and know that it all would very soon he awalsome queer decisions, and for many a slaughtered "crittur" who happened unfortunately to be a sick biped. If you could but see the stacks of casks, and baskets and boxes of imitation drugged wines and liquors, and muddling, nasty beer, and know that it all would very soon be swallowed in California, yoursurpries at any wrongscommitted, or crimes however dark, would cease, and you would be forced to bless Heaven that it were no worse than it is. The Temperance Phalanx is increasing, and amid the formidable batteries of rum and rascality, are planting that round and enduring standard whose ensign, nailed to its ptsk, is the "Maine Law," and will get it, and enforce it, too. Some men are interested in the movement in our State, when you feel to be a karjie when you approach them. A great Nebox celebration of May-Day, was held on the 2d itst. All the public schools turned out, with "soul entrapturing" music, (we have the most excellent bands here.) flags, banners, etc., and had a rare time, with speeches and good things of all kinds. The number of children attending were computed at from twelve to fifteen hundred. Only three years since, a child in the streets, was quite a curiosity. Now some 2,550 attend the public and private schools of city and county. The Lord only knows how many more within the next three years, if the signs don't all fail in the "dry time" coming. Within the State are about twenty common schools, attended by some 3,500 children. Private schools flourait, for this is one of the few countries in which teaching is at all profitable.

One of those rare but beautiful phenomena, a double Revision, each of the days since. They were of horse shoe shape, and most brilliant, lasting some 15 misutes, and what is me re singular, the space was so short that the ends dipped down into the heart of the city, immediately among the kouses, casting upon them all their bright puismstic this. At an altitude of some hundred and fifty text above the bay, I had the most gratifying view of this end. Substanting the s

I could not avoid telling his keeper that he evidently was wiser than he would have been had he hurt himself, which he was ungraciously forced to admit. I am here reminded that I informed you of an Allopathic

I am bete reminded that I informed you of an Allopathic scheme of "rotten-b grough" legislating which was undertaken this winter, and which would have been carried through, as there are some nine or ten old fogy M. D.s in the two Houses, but for a remonstrance which Dr. Bowne, the Water Cure physician of this city, sent up. This was quite a fire-brand, and elicited the sympathies of so many members, that when the bill was introduced for a third reading. I believe, it was knocked endwise. Protesting against the gross injustice of the scheme intended to be carried through—an attempt to muzzle all but the "divine right" oracitioners, and boildly attacking the year system. right' practitioners, and boidly attacking the very system to be thus fostered, and fortifying himself in his position—

the Dector thus exhibits his own liberal views, and con-

the Doctor thus exhibits his own liberal views, and concludes by petition:

"But, in conclusion, he furthermore prays that your Honors, contrativities, will pass an act begaining and sanctioning the doings (under the respective communities as Physicians, of whatever school prother respective communities as Physicians, of whatever school provided they be moral, sober, unright persons, male or fermain; that a wholesome compare as unfectered as the air we breaths, and like the run, send its virifying influences through every nerve and pore of the body politic; that the people may have a free choice to sustain that system or physician in the provate best qualities for the important exting, and as the ferced to rely upon the practitioners of any one or two systems, because all others have been lexislated out of existence. "A clear fals and a fair Apht," and the best system and ablest practitioners will concerned by the found to have sustained no burt in the conflict. Let California, therefore, do her duty, give all systems fair play—Water-Cure is not so weak as to ask any odds—and be among the first though most weathird of the rister States, to unbur the prison-gates of stupid legislation and un wise laws."

**Sations* are about as plenty in our market as Sturgeon in Albany. Some thousands, say four or five, are caught daily, on an average. The fish will average upward of 15 lbs. In quantities the price has ranged as low as 2 = 3e, per lb. It is computed that not less than 1 000 men are engaged in the various branches of the fishery. A heavy business is doing in Salting, and pucking for future use. Out of the "running" season this fish usually retails at about 35 to 40e, per lb, and consequently unst pay largely. The rivers of California and Oregon abound in this, and various kinds of fish, but are fairly alive with Salmon. The "season" will soon end, having been most profitable. It is the great staple of the Indian tribes. *Potatices* (go dd) are jobbing at say 12ie, per lb., \$7.50 per bushel—tolerable, I have you

At Sacramento, a few days since, three lads (abo years each) were hung for crime. That same city, and all others in California, license the most full and loathsome gambling helis and groggeries to educate in crime, and then turn round and hang the unfortunate fools who practice upon the precepts taught them, who are not smart enough to cheat the gallows by bribes or causing. Intelligent people in California, and they do up the intelligence "brown."

Within two days we have had four steamer arrivals-

Within two days we have had four steamer arrivals—Panama, Cortes, California, from Panama, Sierra Nevada, (Vanderbilt line), from San Jaan del Sud—bringing nearly 2000 passengers. The arrivals and departures about balance, during the past four months.

By the Sierra Nevada—sickness, none; deaths, none. The people continue to take that route (Nicaragua,) notwithstanding they know they will inevitably be cheated, if cheating is possible. The Nevada, Pacific, and Jonathan, carry almost double the number of the Panama sceamers. It is cruel that the Transit arrangements are so im perfect, and so little honer in the conductors of that route. No less than three attempts were made to destroy the Nevada during ber voyage down and up, but the miscre-No less than three attempts were made to ask and Novada during her voyage down and up, but the miscreants are in custody. The Golden Gate came into collision with the Nevada, and carried away her bew sprit, with some other damage. The Nevada's account imposes a recessity for exoneration on the officers of the Golden Gate, for, as the case now stands, it has not a very pleasant account in the case of the Golden Gate, for as the case now stands, it has not a very pleasant

Gate, for, as the case now stands, it has not a very pleasant aspect, when it is recollected that two such powerful steamers coming into contact at sea, might have sent from 500 to 1,200 souls to perforion within a few minutes.

Mr. Garrison, the new Agent and Director of the Vanderbill Line, whose acquaintance I made at Panam, where he stood fair as a liberal and benevolent man, promises well for that line; but he is a shread business man; and we will wait and discover who he is, or how far he can carry out liberal and honorable views.

The Mail Line is not popular in California, and were it not for Cast. E. Kaight's activity, talent, and whole souled

not for Capt. E. Kaight's activity, talent, and whole souled character, his capital tact and management, would be far deeper and wider execrated than it is or ever has been, and af is bad enough. The John L. Sevens, new mail steamer, leaves for Pana

ma on the leth, with the mails, when I shall have other topics for you, which press upon me now, but time presses harder, as d I bid you a respectful adicu.

THEO, N. P. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.-We have to record another exten

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We have to record another extensive configuration, so closely verging, as regards time, upon the sto of May—in times past connected with disasters of the same nature, well migh ruinous to the Ciry of San Fraucisco—that the idea of a strauge fataity is encouraged, and almost made real. On Manday night, May 2, at about 11 o clock, the alarm of fire west ruised, and shortly afterward the skies were lurid with a glare that be tokened a fierce conflagration.

The fires in the kitchen of the Russette House, near the corner of Bush and Sancomests, accidentally communicated with a me combustible material in the room, and spread with the utmost rapidity, the building being entirely of sood, and offering every facility to the advance of the flames. In a very short space of time, the immense building was completely enveloped in one mass of raging fire.

The engues were on the spot with the punctuality now rendered a matter of course with our excellent Fire Department, and notwinstanding the furious spread of the flame, but not sufficient stream of water, while the term and ladder companies rendered most effectual service by tearing away the masses of burning timber and leveling the small buildings adjacent to the fire. For some time it was thought that the Oriental Hotel would become a prey to the flames, but by the streamons and well-directed efforts of the Fire Department, assisted by those connected with the building, it was saved in despite of all the chances against it. The Rassette House was burned to the ground. We understand that it was valued at \$65,000, including the funiture and appendages of the establishment.

In addition, there were eleven other frame buildings desirely-d, two of which were of two stories, and the loss occasioned will not fall short of \$100,000. The violence of the fismes was such that it seems strange—though complimentary to the Fire Department—that the destruction

the fismes was such that it seems strange—though compli-mentary to the Fire Department—that the destruction ceased where it did, as there were many wooden structures reased where it did, as there were many wooden structures in the vicinity, some of which were scorched to blackness, and only saved by the most untiring exertions. Two or three persons were severely, though not dangerously burned and there were rumors that several had perished in the Rassette House; but we have reason to believe that these reports are without foundation, and that no lives were lost.

The losses, as nearly as we can learn, are ciy as we can learn, are as follows.

#85.600 Mr. Howard.

#6.000 Kereveningen & Howard.

#6.000 Mr. Webb

#8.000 Mr. Kramer.

#8.000 Mr. Kramer.

#8.000 Mr. Kramer.

#8.000 Mr. Kramer.

#8.000 Dunn & Evan.

#8.000 Dunn & Evan.

#8.000 Wearing appared of the itsalester.

#8.000 Wearing appared of the itsalester.

#8.000 Total. Mr. Rassette.... Mr. Arros..... Mrs. Cook..... Mr Simpson.
Mr Foley.
Denyer & Gray.
Mr Ellie.
Mr Berry.
Marston and Dove.
Town & Van Winkle
Mr Doe. 5,000

With other small losses, the whole amount is not less than

THERE LIVES LOST AT THE FIRE.—Since writing our account of the fire, we have learned, upon good authority, that three lives, if not more, were lost in the last night's fire, all in the Rassette House. One man was seen to jump from the third story window, his bedy was not obtained. A woman was seen upon the rear part of the building and suddenly the flame curled over her, and she was lost; another woman was seen clinging from the sill of a third story window; she then fell and was lost. A child was thrown out of a third story window, but was caught and received but little injury.

May Day—The feature of Monday was decidedly the celebration of May Day by the school children of San Francisco. Everything combined to make the occasion toyous. The ceremonies went off successfully, and not as a accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the festival. The sun shone brilliantly, and it almost seemed that Flora and the Graces had come down from the mythologic age, broken through the wall of these utilitarian centuries, and entered among us with their guiding influences, such was the taste with which everything was arranged—such was the profusion of flowers which had been showered among the pageant. Hands of invisible spirits seemed indeed to "touch the strings." At early morning, hundreds of little children gaily dressed might have been seem wonding their way, hand in hand, or singly to the general rendez yous—the Pine st. Baptist Church. And when the little happy things were gathered together before they had been arranged in procession, the effect of the confused assemblage dappled with wreathes and ribbons and banners, and thousants of flowers, the boys all neatly dressed, and the little girls mostly in white, was unique and truly beautiful. A sight to cheerful, so gentle in its influences has nover before presented itself on the Pacific coast.

The German Cellebration.—The two German societies, the Turner and Singer Corps, celebrated their second an THE GERMAN CELEBRATION .- The two German societies.

The German Celebraton.—The two German societies, the Turner and Singer Corps, celebrated their second anniversary on the 6th ult., on the farm of Mr. Rues, near the Mission Dolores. The place selected for the jubilee was admirably adapted to the occasion. A large space was devoted to the tables, where all the luxuries of the season were spread, to which ample justice was done by the numbers of invited guests, after the athletic exercises of the day were concluded. Gymnastic feats, songs, le uping, running wrestling, music and dancing, comprised the annesments of the day. It appeared as if half the city had made a point of attending this curjous display. Several other societies were present, by invitation, and neither among the guests, the members of the clubs, or the spectators, was there a single instance of dis rider. Everything went off with the greatest harmony. The celebration was a rejuvination of one of the old customs of the "fader land," and is, we understand, one of very ancient date. The festivities were to be consinued. tivities were to be continued. EPISCOPAL CONVENTION .- On Thursday, May 6, the trien

EFISCOFAL CONVENTION.—On Thursday, May 6, the triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Culifornia commenced its sessions in San Francisco. This is the second Convention only that has ever been held in this State, the first having met in the year 1850. If we mistake not, there are only two Episcopal parishes which can properly be called such in California. We allude to those now in a most fleurishing condition in San Francisco. Grace Church of Sacramento has been without a reator for two years at least, and it never had a church edifice. St. John's Church of Stockton has only just been organized, and is as yet without a rector. Still affairs look prosperously, and the Convention of this year is a decided improvement so far as the number of its members is concerned, on that of the year 1850. We understand that it is possible the question of the election of a Bishop may arise for consideration before adjournment.

hon of the election of a history may arise for consideration before adjournment.

The Convention decided to send Messrs. Jonathan Edwards, J. D. Hawks, J. M. Russell and Ed. Audariese as Decegates to the General Convention, which meets in October next at New York; also procure if possible, a visit from some Bishop of the Church of this Diocese. BISHOF SOULE.-We understand that Rev. Joshua Soule

D.D., senior Bishop of the M. E. Church South, designs vis-iting the principal towns in California before returning to

the Atlantic States. He was to preach on the 6th ult. at the Capitol, Benicia. ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY THE SIERRA NEVADA .- The ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY THE SIZERA NEVADA.—The steamship Sierra Nevada arrived yesterday afternoon at 54 o'clock. Great excitement had ensued on board, owing to the discovery by the Engineer of a plot to blow up the ship, by letting off the steam from the boilers. The of the firemen, named Brofey and Scotly, were defeated in this attempt on the passage to Panama, on the morning of the 7th April. Nothing was said about it the time, and on the 7th inst. The fire was withdrawn as specifly as possible and the catastrophe prevented, though with the greatest difficulty. The men were allowed to go at large until the day of the steamer's arrival at this port, when they were put in irons and are now in custody. The case will probably be specifly examined by the Recorder, when the fall facts will be developed.

LEGISLATIVE—A bill has been introduced into the Sec.

facts will be developed.

Legislative.—A bill has been introduced into the Secate for the establishment of a branca Female University at Benicia. The object is a most landable one, but the means by which the enterprise is to be carried out appear to be novel, if not extraordinary.

The bill provides for the appointment of seven Directors such Directors to be selected by the Governor. All the perquisites of the Martinez Ferry, together with the right, title and interest to all the land covered with water at high tide within the limits of Benecia, northerly of a certain designated line, are to be conveyed.

The bill was sought to be rushed through the Senate with precipitate haste, but filled of reaching a third reading, owing to objections being offered.

The Staats Zeitung.—This German paper, the Sanate

THE STAATS ZEITUNG .- This German paper, the Strate Zeitung, before owned by a joint stock company, has been purchased by the Editor, Mr. Krug, in partnership with another. It is a daily, and the only German paper on the Mrs. Sixchair -We have to welcome the appearance

Mrs. Sixchar — we have to welcome the appearance of a star of the first magnitude upon the horizon of Californian theatricals. Mrs. Catharine N. Sinclair arrived at San Francisco yesterday morning, in the steamer Panama, The celebrity toat has attended ber theatrical career has preceded her, and all California will be on the tiptoe of expectation, first to gratify curiosity, and afterward to render just tribute to the talent of the actress. [8, Fran. Her.]

der just tribute to the talent of the actress. [8, Fran. Her. Rich Dienikos.—A gentleman from across the Bay, yesterday sold in this market the latest proceeds of a rich lead—of potatoes—for the con iderable sum of \$3,000. There were thirty five tuns in the lot, and they were taken by a dealer at fourteen cents per pound. The same gentleman had previously sold from the same little patch several hundred tuns of the article, at prices fully remainerative. A smaller lot of the same sort, or rather not quite so designable from Seata Cruz, united the preducer over desirable, from Santa Cruz, netted the preducer ov \$8,000. [Alta California,

We do not remember to have ever witnessed so many evidence of prosperity in the Northern and Southern Mines as are presented at this time in the various reports which reach us from the different mining sections of the State. Encouragement is afforded every branch of labor in the mines, and there appears to be no locality, north or south, that does not offer, for stardy hands and willing hearts, some inducement to go to work. The winter rains are over, the streams are full, the weather invites labor upon the fresh green hill-sides and along the margin of the water courses, the various water companies are in successful operation, and there is general prospect are certainly flattering for our miners, and after the hardships of the recent winter no class of citizens can appreciate more highly a change for good luck than they.

The Sonora Heraild and The Culaveras Chronicle contain more than usually interesting reviews of the mines.

preciate more highly a change for good luck than they.

The Sonora Herald and The Calaveras Chronicle contain more than usually interesting reviews of the mines. The weather at the present time appears to be remarkably severe in some localities of the Southern mines. Show and ice have been unwelcome visitants in Calaveras County. In the higher mountain homes of the miners, heavy falls of snow have occurred during the past month, and some of the tenants of mining camps have been driven from their places by the snew and cold weather. The following is a specimen of the weather in Calaveras County:

SNOW STORM.—In the early part of the week the sun shone bravely out, although the mornings and evenings were cold. On Thursday rainset in, which continued during the night, and on Friday morning we had the heaviest fall of snow of the year. The rain p aired down during the day, and the cold was intense. To make things werse, people generally had taken down their stoves and all was gloom and misery. The blues were awfully prevalent.

But The Chronicle gives more flattering accounts of mining prospects in that section.

Mission Interface he idea of the inexhaustiole resources of California. Throughout the southern section of our country where water is obtained by artificial means, to realize the idea of the inexhaustiole resources of California. Throughout the southern section of our country where water is obtained by artificial means, to realize the idea of the inexhaustiole resources of California. Throughout the southern section of our country where water is obtained by artificial means, to realize the idea of the inexhaustiole resources of California. Throughout the southern section of our country where water is obtained by artificial means, to realize the idea of the inexhaustiole resources of California. Throughout the southern section of our country where water is obtained by artificial means, to realize the idea of the inexhaustiole resources of California. Throughout the southern section of our country where wate to give anything like a correct estimate of the amoust of gold dug out weekly. Two or three onness to a hand for a day's work, and some even reckon their earnings by the

CARSON CREEK.—This locality, so famed in California

Carson Creek.—This locality, so famed in California gold history, is still a favorite placer. Extensive shading gold history, is still a favorite placer. Extensive shading operations are being carried on, which yield very largely. One company of seven make about the e-ounces per day each, while other companies are doing still better. During isst week pieces have been taken out of a claim on the hill side, weighing as much, severally, as sixteen, thirteen and eight ounces, with a very high average yield.

PROSPERING.—Murphy's Camp is now by far the most prosperous town in the County, and presents a scene of busy life and well paid industry most pleasing and gratifying to the visitor. But three months had elapsed since our former visit, and yet so great was the improvement that we could scarcely recognise our old friend. The houses are built in a substantial manner, and many handsome structures ornament the streets. As an evidence of the general presperity, we heard it stated that Todd's Express has recently opened an office there, and the first week purchased presperity, we heard it stated that food's Express has recently opened an office there, and the first week purchased 200 ounces of gold dust; the second 400, the third 800, and the last week no less than 1,000 ounces of gold dust. This is a sufficient test of the prosperity of the town, and the prudent habits which are becoming popular with the hard

working miner.

Setting Claims.—This is a prominent feature of the Selling Claims.—This is a prominent feature of the practice now pursued at Murphy's. Parties possessed of means buy up claims from persons moving away, which they again trade off, and thus we hear every day of claims changing hands at varying figures. A regular brokerage in claims is permitted by the laws of the camp.

The Nonora Heratal, in noticing the state of mining affairs in Tuclumne, thus describes a few prominent localities and extensive enterprises:

The water races are now in the full tide of operation, affording excellent facilities in every direction for washing the gold out of its earthy covering. Not an idler to be seen anywhere: the miners are all engaged in their civims.

seen anywhere: the miners are all engaged in their civing cheerfully and industriously. In all the gulches which branch out from Columbia, and on the flata and hill sides cheering and mountainay in all the gateness when branch out from Columbia, and on the flats and hill sides in its vicinity, they are very numerous, and we are credibly informed are doing well. While the great majority of the miners are making what they call paying wages, many, who struck upon extra rich claims, are doing remarkably well. Every day new leads are being discovered, in guiches, flats, and hill sides; and as soon as old piaces are considered worked out they are abandoned for new discoveries. We are strongly of the opinion that there is more general prosperity and success at present among our mining population than at any previous period in the history of the mines. This opinion is founded upon the fact that the facilities and opportunities for mining are now so general that no industrious man need remain idie one moment, and consequently there are no idlers to be seen except the few who are anable to work, or too lazy to earn an honorable living. There appears as yet no had to the field which is effered for new experiments and developments; and the conclusion that the diggings will last from year to year, far into the future, is inevitable. It is evident, therefore, that the capacities of this country for affecting profitable employment to a much larger population than the present, are immense.

"We were infermed in Columbia that green hands can

profitable employment to a much larger population than the present, are immense.

"We were informed in Columbia that green hands can readily find employment at \$4 and \$5 per day. Many are employed in this way by persons who have been fortunate in selecting good claims. In Columbia and other camps business is dull—the first impression which strikes the stranger being the deserted and still character of the strests; and we find that it is a subject of general remark that the miners, though doing well, spend but little. That they gamble and drink less than hereofore is certainly a matter of congratulation. Last winter was the most drawly, marrofitable and discouraging season that the miners of matter of congratulation. Last winter was the most drawn, unprofitable and discouraging season that the mosts of California have yet seen, and many have not yet recovered

from its effects."

The Mariposa miners are represented in the following its ms, furnished by a correspondent of the San Joaquia Re-

publican:

"Gold Hill, Saturday, April 24, 1253.

"Sir: I have merely time to give you a line or two of mining items from here.

"On Thur day last, Messrs. McVickar & Co. took out at this year.

mining items from here.

"On Thursday last, Messrs. McVickar & Co. took out at this spot, a lump of pure virgin gold weighing 30 oances, which has caused considerable interest among miners and others. The claim from which this was taken was purchased of Messrs. Bob Fry. Bob Collims & Co., who have left for Australia in pursuit of richer diggings.

"About twelve drys ago a specimen was taken out at Carsonville, near agus Frio, by a Mexican, valued at about \$600; and another, I learn, on Stockton Creek, near the Quartz mine, two miles from Mariposa, of considerable value. This looks bright for Mariposa County, eh!"

EXCITEMBNY AT SONORA—Considerable exist at Sonors, owing to the favorable gold reports from Walker's River, on the eastern alepe of the Coast Hange. The Sonors Mevada, is the same as on this. On both sides of Walker's River there are fine wide valleys of superior land, and will watered. Gold is found between Carson's and Walker's Rivers, and the tributaries of these streams. This mining section has been prospected to the distance of about for miles wide and sixty long, and it is believed to be at less equal to the mining section of Tuolamne County, the whole distance is well timbered and watered. Walker's River is shout the same size as the Stanislaus, but has may tributaries. The country abounds in a variety of gast unch as artelope, deer, mountain sheep, grouse, pheasast hare, and smaller animals. It is far superior in many may pects to the western slope.

Some forty or fifty men have already engaged to return with Coll McLean to the Walker's River diggings, was with the college of the College of the college of the western slope.

Some forty or fifty men have already engaged to retain with Col. McLean to the Walker's River diggings, what some 300 or 400 Mormons have been at work for some has past. Others are expected to arrive from Shaw's Flat and other surrounding camps, and we have no doubt that ever a hundred persons will take up their line of march for this highly favored region.